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1877.

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1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

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JEALOUSY.

Mrs. Grace Clausen, handsome young woman of less than twenty, was arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, on complaint of Albert Clausen, her husband, aged twenty-one. As Albert told his story she looked at him with flashing eyes and compressed lips. It appeared, upon investigation, that the two had been married only some eight months, but that the wife had already suspected her husband of infidelity. About a month ago she unsuccessfully attempted suicide by a dose of Paris green. Last Monday night she followed him from their residence No. 117 Canal street, until he was met by a young lady friend, with whom he stopped to talk. She rushed up to him and dashed at his face the contents of a glass vessel she held concealed under her shawl. It proved to be vitriol. Albert dodged, as well as the young woman, and the stuff failed to strike them. Albert seized his wife, and, calling an officer, had her arrested. She admitted having cast the vitriol at him, and regretted that it failed to do what she designed it should—to disfigure him for life—but she disclaimed any intention to harm the young woman. His Honor tested the liquid on a five cent nickel and a copper penny. The result was the total obliteration of the figures on the coins. Judge Smith then gave the young wife a severe lecture, and sentenced her to the workhouse for one year, in default of $1,000 bail for her good behavior.—*N. Y. Herald.*

To be able to bear provocation is a proof of great wisdom; and to forgive it is a proof of a great mind.

'Was not her death quite sudden?' said a consoling friend to a bereaved widower. 'Well, yes, rather, *for her.*'

An editor in Scotland caused the following notice to be posted in a prominent position in his *sanctum sanctorum*: 'Nothing is worse for those who have business than the visits of those who have none.'

Santa Barbara, in California, has an orchard of a thousand young olive trees, five years old, which bore this year fruit worth fifty cents a tree. In full bearing the berries will be worth three dollars to the tree.

A Very Valuable Work.

The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition, with a full description of the Great Buildings and all the objects of Interest Exhibited in them. By James D. McCabe, author of "The Centennial History of the United States. Etc. Embellished with over 500 fine engravings of buildings and scene in the Great Exhibition.

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The book is a complete and vivid description of the great Exhibition. The Author has written from his own personal knowledge, having gone through every part of the great World's Fair, note-book in hand, recording the vast and varied information contained in this work. He has received the constant and sympathetic assistance of the Centennial authorities, and has enjoyed peculiar advantages in its preparation. The Author takes us through the Exhibition grounds, and makes us familiar with every object of interest in them. We are then taken into the Main Building, and carried successively through it, and through every building, large and small, in the grounds. We are told the story of the construction and arrangements of each of these edifices, and the rare, beautiful and wonder collections which they contained are graphically described.

This work is invaluable to all classes of our people. To those who visited the Exhibition it will be a pleasing souvenir of their visit, and will enable them to recall the magnificent scene they have witnessed. To those who could not make the journey, the book is a necessity, for it will enable them to enjoy the delights of a thorough acquaintance with the great World's Fair in the quietude of their own homes.

There is not another book in print which gives one-fourth of the information contained in this work. It is comprised in one large and handsome octavo volume of 874 pages, and is superbly illustrated. The book is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every country. Published by the National Publishing Co; Philadelphia.

THE TURKISH CONFERENCE

The affairs of Turkey are still in the same unsettled condition. The Preliminary Conference closed its session last week, and the Plenary Conference held its first session on Saturday. A dispatch from Constantinople says the project of reforms submitted to the Porte includes the division of Bulgaria into two provinces; the popular election of Mayors of towns; the Governor-General to have complete control of the Police Force; the organization of law courts to be left in a great measure to the International Commission; foreigners to be eligible for legal appointments if the Commission finds their appointment necessary; only 30 per cent of the taxes to be paid to the Porte; the militia not to exceed 1 per cent of the population. The words "foreign occupation" are omitted from the project. The guaranteeing force is termed the *gendarmerie* of foreign troops, and is to number only 3,000 or 4,000. Provision is made for a Christian Governor, an elective Assembly, &c; as previously reported.

Whether the Porte accepts these terms depends on whether the various Powers persevere in demanding their acceptance. The Turk never yield but to inevitable fate; to this he yields with absolute submission.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that Sir H. G. Elliott, the British Ambassador, with his family, will leave that city on Thursday, because of ill health. We presume his illness is similiar to that which afflicts the Turkish Empire, a political disease. His doctor, the English Government, has probably recommended to him a change of air, in consequence of his pro-Turkish course, and in obedience to the will of the English people. It is intimated that Lord Salisburp, now at Constantinople, will take his place.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE TRUTH MUST PREVAIL.

If there is a "new rebellion" suggested by any portion of the people of this country, it is on the part of the men who are seeking by fraud and force to inaugurate a defeated Presidential candidate. If there is to be a resort to violent resistance to law, it will come from the conspirators who propose to defeat Gov. Tilden's lawful election by attempting to legalize returns which are openly false.

President Lincoln said the party which can elect a president can inaugurate him. If on the first occasion of Mr. Lincoln's election, President Buchanan and his Cabinet had countenanced a plot to falsify the election returns in some of the States, supporting it with the Federal army, and upon this fraudulent basis had attempted to inaugurate Mr. Breckinridge, would Mr. Lincoln and his party have quietly and feebly acquiesced in the fraud, relying upon achieving a "moral victory" in a subsequent election? We think not. On the contrary, we believe that they would, if the occasion required it, have proceeded to demonstrate that the party which can elect a President can inaugurate him; and, if driven to extremes, they would have employed sufficient force to overcome treasonable resistance to the will of the lawful majority. In doing this they would scarcely have been considered guilty of rebellion.

We notice among some of our Northern contemporaries a decided aversion to this maxim of Mr. Lincoln. There appears to be a strong anxiety manifested to convince the party which has just elected Mr. Tilden that what would have been right in 1860 would be folly and rebellion now. The New York Herald goes further than this. It intimates to the Northern Democrats that they cannot rely upon the South supporting the assertion by reference to some remarks of that importunate gentleman, Mr. Ben. Hill of Georgia. A few days after this, it republished an article from the New York Sun, in which that journal falls to speculating about defeating this conspiracy—with moral weapons—at some time in the future, and puts the Sun on the back, and advises the Democratic press to reprint the article also.

It would be most unfortunate if the Democrats should permit themselves to be diverted into foolish jealousies, and recriminations, and false issues at this juncture. The main question is national, not sectional. It is not whether Southern Democrats will fight, or whether Northern Democrats will back down, but whether a set of fraudulent and false election returns, backed by a show of force, will enable a desperate minority to inaugurate the candidate who has been notoriously defeated. In the solution of this question the majority which elected Mr. Tilden, and the friends and supporters of law and constitutional liberty, are all interested without regard to geographical boundaries. The Democrats of the South are perhaps more deeply concerned in securing the result of the election, because they have suffered more than the citizens of any other section for the sake of the principles which have just been vindicated by the people of the United States.

They have every reason to desire that the solution of the difficulty may be peaceful, because only by peaceful industry, and under honest government, can they hope to repair the poverty and desolation which have been inflicted upon them by the official thieving and misgovernment of the past ten years. But we believe that if the proposition to inaugurate the defeated candidate by means of perjury and force should be persisted in, they will certainly not be less ready than their fellow-citizens of the North and West to maintain the integrity of republican government.—*N. O. Picayune*

The U. S. Senate has been regarded as the more permanent legislative body of the government and as little liable to the change that occur through popular excitement, but this has not been the case recently, according to a statement made on the floor of the Senate last week. In the course of an impressive eulogy on Senate Caderton of West Virginia, who died last summer, Senator Edmunds, on Thursday, stated that the Senate has now only three members who held their seats during the administration of President Lincoln, and only eleven who participated in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson in 1868. The three Senators whose terms of service date back to the time of President Lincoln are Mr. Anthony, who took his seat in in 1859; Mr. Sherman, whose first term began in 1861; and Mr. Howe, whose membership also dates back to 1861. Mr. Cameron was in the Senate as long ago as 1845, but he resigned in 1861 to take the office of Secretary of War, and did not return to his seat in 1867. Mr. Hamlin, although not a Senator during Mr. Lincoln's administration, presided over the body in virtue of his office as Vice-President of the United States.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Perhaps the first and great requisite to perfect success in life is to be fully persuaded in your mind what is the object you wish to obtain. Many make their first false step by a wavering, uncertain beginning. Not quite sure what their true aim is, they waste precious time and acquire habits that will unfit them for any patient, continuous or energetic labor.

Success must depend, in a great degree, upon the determination to concentrate one's self upon some one object.

The object of one's ambition, then, fully and unchangeably decided the plain path of hard working perseverance, punctuality, and honesty should be pursued. There is no royal road to success; for though, as David Copperfield has told us, some happy talent and some fortunate opportunity may form the two sides of the ladder on which men mount, the rods of the ladder must be made of stuff to stand wear and tear.

For the first round there is perhaps no better substitute than perseverance—perseverance that will lead one to work, to go over and over the same dull routine of what is often merely mechanical and uninteresting labor. It is doubly needed at the commencement of business, for here concentrate all the great obstacles that impede the way, so that it often seems that the first third is the only really difficult portion of the road to success.

Punctuality, though seemingly ranking among the lesser virtues, its absence will occasion as great evils as many a graver fault, and it cannot be dispensed with in any of the departments of life. The professional man is ruined without it, and in a business man its absence cannot be tolerated.

Honesty is, if from selfish motives only, the best policy. Honesty that will lift a man not only above a dishonest act, but a mean act, or unworthy motive; honesty that will extend into all his dealings, that will allow no shuffling or shirking of duty, no appearance of wealth not actually possessed, no extravagance of living for himself or family that may not strictly and knowingly be allowed, without detriment to himself, or his business, or without injury to others.

HINTS FOR THE GIRLS.

An old stager, who has been through the mill, gives the following parental advice to the girls:

Take lessons on the piano, and learn to paint and sing, but let your mother do the washing.

Do worsted work, and make nice little neckties for the heathen, but don't acquire that mystic art to "cook pork and beans."

Go to boarding school and pursue some French, Spaniard and German, but neglect you good old mother English.

Flatly deny the soft impeachment that you are engaged. Treat your young sprig precisely as if you were ashamed of him. It is complimentary, anyhow, to the young sprig.

When you laugh, laugh hearty. Your gold fillings may be seen. It is a card for the dentist.

Tell people who are posted, and consequently know better, that you are exactly nineteen last or next summer, you forget which. They'll believe it, you know.

Say naughty things of your rival and next door neighbor, and speak disparagingly of Miss Q.'s nose. But entirely overlook your own incongruities.

By all means "tote" a nice little dog after you on the street. There is a chance of you being taken for some one else, while it speaks volumes—for the dog.

Walk four abreast and keep the centre of the sidewalk, but never for a moment allow yourself to be disconcerted. It shows consideration for the happiness of others.

Finally, quit being girls by marrying some old bald headed duffer with lots of "tin," and ruthlessly thrust aside a man of brains with a becoming competency.

WIDOWS.

Winter-kept apples, seasoned wine, a clouded meerschaum, a vase around which the scent of the roses still hangs, all these have a rare, ripe, evanescent flavor that suggest, but cannot express, the charm of the widow. A young widow is, perhaps, the most interesting object in nature—or in art. She represents experience without its wrinkles or its gray hairs. She has matronly beauty and maidenly freedom combined. She is grief with a laughing eye—sorrow in a house of festival—a silver moon in a sable cloud. She is too sweet for anything! Like all good things, she can only be created at a great sacrifice. Mrs. Browning says that a man must be pretty thoroughly spoiled before he can leave a widow. This black swan—this mournful Phœnix—rises only out of the funeral urn that holds the ashes of a husband's heart.

Let us wipe away the briny tear and proceed. Poets, statesmen, heroes and philosophers have each felt the indefinable influence of widowhood. Its quality is not strained; it falls alike upon the just and the unjust. Edward Plantaganet married the widow Elizabeth Gray, though he knew she brought civil war for a dowry. Ned Walker, Joe Addison, Sam Johnson, George Washington, Napoleon Bonaparte, John Wesley, Tony Weller, Ben Disraeli and all the boys married widows. Henry VIII. was so fond of them that he took two, and King David was so pleased with Abigail, the widow of Nabal, whom he took to wife, that he turned Bathsheba into a widow on purpose to marry her. When Judith ceased her cogitations over the virtues of the late lamented Manasses of Bethulia, puts off her mourning and adorns herself in brave attire to set out for the camp of Holofernes, we feel instinctively that she will come back with his heart, his crown or head, whichever she goes for. When the old widow Naomi counsels the young widow Ruth how to lay her snares in the harvest fields of her kinsman, and spring her net on the threshing floor, we know at once the wealthy bachelor Boaz might as well order the wedding garments. Allan Ramsay wrote a song telling how to woo a widow. He might as well have left directions how to get struck with lightning.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

The existence of an ancient Indian village at Paragoonah, Utah, about two hundred miles from Pioche, is reported. The houses, now covered with trees and brush, were arranged in uniform rows, and were about eight or nine feet in size. They were all two-story, built of adobe, supported by pillars of sandstone rock. The only entrance discoverable was a sort of man hole in the top. Bone needles, rude appliances for grinding corn and other relics, were found in several of the houses. There is a tradition among the Indians of that region that long years ago the tribe that inhabited this village brought about their annihilation by their own preposterous opinions.

They were quite a prosperous people, and refused to associate with the Sioux, Shoshones and other tribes. Indeed, they were far above the average Indian, inasmuch as some of them were real giants, and walked the Western plains Goliaths in power and size. They were whiter than most American decendants of Shem. They however, had their defects, and one of these was a well developed caudal appendage.

They refused to believe in the Great Spirit, and declared that they could remember when they existed as four-legged animals. Their remote ancestors could trace their origin to the serpentine world, and told how their ancestors in truth could tell of the very time when the first member of their race had absolutely sprung into being from nothing.

The other Indians did not take this idea. On account of this preposterous piece of ignorance, this peculiar race would have nothing to do with the other tribes. They also looked upon their belief in regard to a spirit realm and a hereafter as all foolishness. They did not believe in the good and evil genii, and were loud in their denunciations of the spiritual visitants of this mundane sphere. They were very persistent in their denunciations, and at last brought the whole spirit world down upon them.

The etherial character determined to avenge themselves for the indignity offered them. The long and short of the matter was, that an army of them swooped down upon the irreverent wretches one night and carried off the whole tribe, men, women and children. At least they disappeared between two suns and left no trace except their buildings. Not a word has ever been heard of them since.

Darwin and kindred philosophers should take warning.

QUICK CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The Hamilton Spectator (South Australia) publishes the details of the 'Greathead' cure for diphtheria. The disease is declared by Mr. Greathead to be of hydrated growth, and that the germs of it, floating about in certain atmospheres, were inhaled by human beings.

For a grown person, four drops of euphuric acid diluted in three quarters of a tumbler of water; with a smaller dose for children. The effect of this treatment was instantaneous, the acid at once destroying the parasites, and the patient coughing up the obstruction. The papers have teemed with accounts of sufferers who had recovered in a few minutes by adopting the Greathead treatment. Children, almost previously in a dying condition, were declared to be playing about in a few minutes, and, at a computation, some forty or fifty of these sudden recoveries have been placed on record with full particulars.

Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, called upon Bacon after his condemnation by the House of Peers, and intending to taunt him in his misfortunes, said: 'My lord, I wish you a merry Easter?' And to you, senor,' replied the ex-Chancellor, 'I wish a merry Passover;' thus reminding the Ambassador of his Jewish decent, which was the most cutting retort that could be made to a Spaniard.

Jones finds that drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

A bad habit—a cost not paid for. One should never get into it.

Spilkins always insists on spelling needle, neidle. He says every needle should have an eye in it. Sew?

If in conversation you think a person wrong rather hint at a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.

The Boston Post thinks that the scissors of some editors are of the purest steel. That is right; hit 'em a clip.

Triplets recently born near St. Michael's Maryland were severally severely baptized Tilden, Hendricks and Reform.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... JAN. 10, 1877.

THE STATE DEBT.

In his wise and patriotic inaugural enumerated among the essentials for the recuperation of North Carolina, the "restoration of the credit of the State." This he names first in order, and he has given the subject its proper prominence. Without this credit, with peace and harmony secured by the proper adjustment of national affairs, get along among ourselves, but with respect to our sister states, to the capitalists of the world, to the financier of other communities, how shall we stand? Let it not suffice to say that we can get along then. We can get along, but it will be as the Parish with the brand of shame indelibly imprinted upon him. We can get along, but it will be in isolation, with our gates closed against the immigration we so eagerly invite, and the capital of which we so much stand in need. We can get along, but it will be in self consciousness of guilt if we do not take some immediate steps to redeem a fame once so bright, now tarnished, and the sport or the execration of the monied centres of the country.

The question of the public debt is one always of anxiety to the statesman who regards the character and the permanent good of his State. It is beset with difficulties, not only because of its apparent immensity, but because it is perplexed by the entanglement of honest with dishonest obligations. But the vigilant eye of truth, ought to be able to discriminate between the true and the false, and the stalwart arm of a vigorous justice be prompt to sever the unnatural association.

There ought to be no difficulty in disposing of that class of debt, and that by far the largest, which weighs so heavily in all the measures for relief. The Special tax bonds have no legitimate paternity. They sprung into life through corruption, to accomplish corrupt ends.

They were born in debauchery, they were squandered in prodigality. They feasted and fattened the miserable crew of scoundrels who fastened upon the State in those ill omened days when crime in all its shapes held high carnival. They made rich the vampires who fastened upon the prostrate body of a fallen State, and filled them with the life blood of a people held back from the defence of their rights and their properties by the menace of military power.

Is it possible, that this legacy of debt left to North Carolina by these unscrupulous robbers and debauchees can be held sacred? That it is to be regarded as an obligation imperative on us to assume, and because in our poverty we are not able to liquidate this in addition to what we really and honestly do owe, we must forfeit our honor and let all our debt be buried under damning shade of universal repudiation?

This must be the case, if the whole debt is recognized as valid. We cannot look the enormous aggregate in the face with any possible hope of honestly extinguishing it.

But we can honorably, conscientiously and patriotically extinguish the major part of it, by a summary disposition of that portion embraced in the Special tax bonds. The world will acquit us of all wrong. The people of the State are no more responsible for the debt of the British Provinces, and they had as little fruit of the proceeds derived from the sale of those bonds. The name of the people, used to create this debt, was mocked in bitter irony when spend thrifts and sharpers and gamblers and lewd women glared for awhile upon the public eye with the splendor of their ill gotten gains, to sink after awhile into disgrace and a poverty as great as that of the people they had robbed, with nothing to mark the result of their work except the evidences of debt the people are called upon to venerate and acknowledge as binding obligations, or as the instruments of their dishonor.

In the consideration of the debt question, we say, let these Special tax bonds be disregarded. Then there will remain a debt which popular conscience and popular business instinct must regard as binding.

The old debt of the State before the war was about $9,000,000, on Jan. 1, 1861. But deducting the North Carolina Rail Road the cost of which on the part of the State was about $3,000,000, and which is a valid representative of that sum, there remains $6,000,000, to which should be added about $2,000,000 under the act of 1860 for rail road purposes, but not spent till 1861 and for which the State obtained full value. And this may be said of the whole debt. The bonds were sold at par many of them above, so high a guarantee was the former character of North Carolina. The money thus obtained was spent in works of the public charities, and otherwise the fruits of which we still have.

If these bonds had been all taken at home, some reason there would be in asking the purchasers to share in the process of extinguishment or of cutting down which attended all other values. But these bonds were put upon markets of other States. The proverbial integrity of North Carolina made them a tempting investment. They are now held abroad in large quantity. Can the State afford to forfeit character by farther disregard to these claims?

Last session of the Legislature a bill was passed to settle, compromise and commute the State debt. The Treasurer of the State, J. M. Worth in response to a resolution of inquiry from the present House of Representatives, says "nothing has been done towards carrying into effect the Act of the General Assembly of 1874-5, entitled an Act to compromise, commute and settle the state debt for several reasons, the chief of which is that "very few applications have been made by bondholders for bonds to be issued under the act." "Public creditors, as a general rule would decline the proposition of the State."

And this seems reasonable enough when we find bondholders called upon to exchange bonds worth par under every legal and equitable construction for new ones not worth half as much at a low rate of interest.

The ball must be taken by the horns. The public credit must be saved. The public character must be redeemed. The interests of the people must be defended. For if it is boldly determined what portion of the public debt is to be paid and what repudiated, the people would willingly consent to bear their share of the burden with the certain assurance, that so soon as a definite sum was assumed, and a definite tax for its payment fixed, capitalists and immigrants would no longer be deterred from coming among us by that fear which attaches to all vague and undefined indebtedness and taxation. Influx of foreign will and foreign population would soon have their influence upon our fortunes, and diminish, by dividing with them, the burdens of our own people.

Wade Hampton is in danger of sullying the fairness of his noble won fame by his letter to Hayes. It may be construed into a recognition of the equal claims of that worthy to the Presidency when the whole Democratic party are committed to precisely the reverse conclusion. This movement of Gen. Hampton goes far to strengthen the feeling uppermost in many minds that the politics of South Carolina are essentially selfish, and provided she is taken care of, the concerns of the Democratic party elsewhere become a matter of indifference.

In view of the nobility of soul which we are compelled to believe, belongs to this gentleman, of his generosity, his manliness, his self denial, his super-human forbearance, we cannot be one of those who would condemn him on the ground purely of state or self interest. Yet we must regret that an action so imprudent and so uncalled for should be the means of cooling that admiration which his present position has called forth from the whole civilized world. He could well afford to abstain from this exhibition of impartiality of choice, which may be construed into a willingness to accept a Republican National Administration, inaugurated as it must be through the results of the most shameful frauds and usurpations, provided that South Carolina gets what she needs, a quiet and honest home government.

A ship wreck occurred on the East end of Long Island recently by which twenty eight men perished. Among them were nearly all the young men of the Shinnecock tribe of Indians still surviving on that end of the Island. A few old people of the tribe alone remain. These Indians were said to be remarkably skilful and daring sea men, and of a singularly fine *physique*. Probably their existence was unsuspected out of their section until the time when it ceased.

By the breaking down of a rail road bridge at Ashtabula, O. a train of eight or ten cars was precipitated to the creek below, a distance of sixty feet. The cars took fire and were speedily consumed. Sixty persons lost their lives, and about the same number were wounded some of whom have since died. Among the killed was Bliss, the compiler or composer of the well known music of Moody and Sankey. His wife perished with him.

The U. S. House of Representatives have passed a bill giving a pension of $8. a month to the veterans of the Florida, Black Hawk and Mexican wars, excluding all who labor under political disabilities. Will the Senate withhold its consent to the bill, and further mock the hopes of those heroes of the past, so many of whom drag out their lives in poverty and with shattered constitutions, the sole memento of their past services?

LEGISLATURE.

We can give our readers very little satisfactory information in regard to the proceedings of last week. Business did not fairly begin until Wednesday and the subjects under consideration had little public interest.

The question of the hour is that of County Government, and there is hardly a doubt that some measure will be perfected which will be satisfactory to the East while it will not prejudice the interests of the West. Most of the Western members are generous enough to say that they will support almost any plan that will relieve the East, relying upon their constituents to sustain them. This is the true way to handle the subject.

That the East is oppressed under the present system is not a matter of debate. It is unquestioned, and it is fearful. The West has not suffered. Yet it is not so attached to the new system that it cannot readily disengage itself from it, and return to the old familiar beaten paths trod by past generations, and endeared to most of the living. The people have nothing to lose by the restoration. It possibly may be unpalatable to some office holders. But surely they will not ask that the welfare of half the State shall be sacrificed that their petty fees of office may be preserved to them.

The probability is that a system somewhat akin to the old Courts of pleas and quarter sessions will be adopted, with such modifications as will preserve as much as possible the workings of the present county government.

We will publish, when presented, the plan adopted by the Committee on County Government.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE WATTS

Since our paragraph in relation to the ridings of the Judges, Judge Watts has sent in his resignation which of course is gladly accepted. His honor (!) has been contemplating this step for some time, and it was said before the recess that he only awaited the inauguration of the new Governer to give him an opportunity to fill the vacancy. We must perhaps give him the credit of magnanimity so little to be expected from such a man.

Several gentlemen are spoken of to fill the vacancy, the most prominent of whom are Gen. W. R. Cox of Raleigh and Mr. Thomas N. Hill of Halifax. Both of them are good lawyers and irreproachable gentlemen. But we think it is most emphatically due to Gen. Cox to bestow this mark of honor upon him, as well for recognition of his legal ability as for the invaluable services he has rendered to the Democratic party; services, arduous, fruitful and unselfish, and to which the State owes so much of its satisfactory and promising political condition.

Step by step the Judiciary of North Carolina is regaining its former proud position. One by one the blots upon its escutcheon are being effaced, and that purity, the distinguished mark of the old regime, and the object of the democratic party to restore is in the gradual but certain progress towards revival.

The Wilmington *Star* says, we learn that Gen. R. E. Colston has returned to Egypt. He has spent the last six months in Paris, under the advice and care of eminent physicians, and we are glad to hear that he returns to the service of the Khedive in greatly improved health. His contract with the Egyptian government expires with this year, when he expects to pay his family and friends a visit.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire, is at last dead after a long illness. He was about 76 years old. The property he leaves behind him is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred millions. Like Stewart and the elder Astor, he was the architect of his own fortunes.

The bill regulating the exchange and rotation of Judges is now a law. The 7th District will have Judge Watts on the spring circuit unless he shall have been previously impeached or resign, one or the other of which is probable. Judge Kerr rides the Eighth circuit.

A bill has passed the Legislature authorizing the town of Milton to subscribe $10,000 to the Narrow Guage R. R. There is now a chance for Milton to get out of the Woods. The *Chronicle*—that is father Evans—ought to be happy.

Senator Bayard takes a hopeful view of the political situation, and believes the joint committee will come to a satisfactory agreement in regard to counting the electoral vote.

Gen. Butler wants a new election, if his plan could be carried out, it is thought that Hayes might get Iowa and Vermont.

Governor Vance's entire family, with the exception of his oldest son, will remove to Raleigh.

THE PROSPECT.

Until the official report of the Committees is made to Congress, which will be in a few days, it may be said that no change in the situation can be claimed on either side affecting the final result, has occurred since our last. It is true that the Committee sent to South Carolina unhesitatingly and unanimously declared the vote of that State to have been given to Hayes. Whereupon, the Republicans, without once recognizing the possibility of fairness and honesty on such facts, at once took courage, and believed that the same declaration would be made in regard to Louisiana and Florida.

But the Democratic claim to South Carolina was on reported results altogether unlooked for and not weighed in electoral calculations. The contest was avowedly for State liberation, not for national success. The sweeping change of sentiment developed through the polls, for the first time gave the Democrats a hope that the Tilden ticket had obtained and the supposed wickedness of the other side insisted to the fullest scrutiny. But the report of the Committee was not a surprise, and is submitted to cheerfully as an event of strong probability.

Not so with Florida, where the evidence is all on the other side, and there is not the smallest doubt that but for the frauds pervading the whole republican Administration throughout the State sustained by the powers at Washington that Tilden would have admitted to him what he has in fact, the electoral vote of that State. Justice and truth have so far prevailed, as to secure a Democratic Governor and legislature. It must still farther prevail, either to give Tilden the electoral vote, or it must be thrown out for informalities—either course equally damaging to Hayes.

And as for Louisiana, it is impossible that the action of the Returning board can stand the test of inquisition. That State must be counted for Tilden or it must be counted out. The last course could only be adopted as a sort of peace offering, for the real voice of the majority was unmistakeable.

When the reports are finally made the field will be clearer for prognostications of the future.

Senator Morton is said to favor a war rather than yield the Presidency to Samuel J. Tilden. Ah!

AWAY WITH HIM!

The Richmond *Whig* says, if Gen. Grant is correctly reported by the interviewer who has last given to the world, apparently with his sanction, his present views and opinions, he must be suffering from softening of the brain, or else he was so far gone in his cups that he will repudiate his own sayings when he recovers his senses. It is indeed, a severe tax upon the patience of the country to have to submit two months longer to the rule of a man so utterly lost to all self-respect or sense of what is due to the dignity of the high office he has prostituted to base and corrupt purposes. Away with him! Away with him! will be the demand of the country, as it will joyfully welcome his successor on the 5th of March. Inferior men have preceded him in the presidential chair, but never before, and may Heaven grant his like may never again occupy the White House.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says, it now looks very much as if Florida was to furnish Mr. Tilden with the odd vote needed to give him a clear majority. The rascally returning board manipulated the returns in such a skilful manner as to show an apparent majority for Stearns and Hayes; but the Supreme Court put a stop to one half of the nonsense, and permitted Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to establish his claims to the office. Now, the Democratic electors propose to see themselves righted in the same lawful way, and no doubt the court will promptly see them righted, as they have done justice to Gov. Drew. That Tilden and Hendricks carried Florida by a fair and honest majority there is not the shadow of a doubt, and we are strongly inclined to the belief that before many hours pass away the Radicals themselves will admit the fact and throw up the sponge.

Tallahassee, Jan. 3.—The Board of State Canvassers made a return to the court, declaring the vote for Governor. The court accepted this as a substantial answer to the writ, and discharged the parties with proper costs. What action will be taken regarding the electoral vote is not determined.

Gov. Drew was inaugurated at 12 M. Chief Justice Randall administering the oath of office. His inaugural guarantees full protection in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States to the freedmen. A great many colored people witnessed and took part in the inauguration ceremonies, and but few Republicans absented themselves. Nearly if not all of Gov. Stearns' cabinet officers were present. Gov. Stearns himself did not attend. The oath of office was also administered to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Chief-Justice.

The Legislature is organized in both branches, and both are Democratic.

Indianapolis, Jan. 4.—In organizing the Senate a majority of the Independents voted with the Democrats, giving them a majority. The House organized with Republicans officers 54 to 44.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND & CO.'S

FOR FINE

Old Imported Brandy,

Old Tom Gin,

Old Rye Whiskey

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, SOAP, CANDLES, PEPPER, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, CHEESE, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market.

We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.

Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

K. & CO.

May 5 1y.

A CARD.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-sixth session of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's School will open on Friday, February 2nd, 1877.

Board and Tuition reduced to $165.

Circulars sent on application.

Jan. 8, 1m.

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE,

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Groceries and Liquors,

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RICHMOND, VA.

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HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of this CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Commences Jan 15th 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

Jan. 8. tf.

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The North Carolina Home

INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND

All Classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the state.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

SEATON GALES, Sec'y.

P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.

dec. 13 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Georgia and Florida. Parties wanting information about Georgia or Florida, should subscribe for the MORNING NEWS,

Published at Savannah, Ga., Daily, $10; Weekly $2 per annum. Advertisers desiring to reach these States, should use its columns. Address the Proprietors of the Southern Specimen copies sent on receipt of 3 cents. Address

Dr. D. A. Robertson,

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 8 1y.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER,

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 5 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square

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T. W. Boenniger,

PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in style equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public. Charges reduced $2, $2.50 and $3 per Day, according to Size and Location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

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MAIN STREET,

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Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,

GEM SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main,)

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KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME in season. Meal can serve the public in any manner in all Restaurant. Bar well stocked with Choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.

BILLIARD TABLES.

Up stairs, contains two E. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited. Oct 4 3m.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12 S.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the entire contents of their Department of

The Hillsborough Recorder

Jan. 10, 1877.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year, $1.50.
" 6 months, .75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Remember, this is the beginning of another year. We want renewals of old subscribers and a long list of new ones. A word to the wise &c.

Eddy Nash and Dr. George Thomas both attached to the Wilmington Light Infantry, made use of the visit to their company to Raleigh to run up to Hillsboro, where they found a hearty welcome from hosts of glad friends.

Dr. William Strudwick returned to Wadesboro last week after a brief visit to his old home. His family will remain here but we regret to say that the Dr. himself will continue a citizen of Wadesboro for some time to come.

Mr. Thomas C. Evans passed up the road on Sunday. He is on the look out for a location for a Newspaper, and will probably fix himself in Reidsville.

Items of news in this snow bound country are scarce as hen's teeth. Our readers will please imagine all we do not tell them.

A fine grain crop and abundance of fruit for the next summer are among the predictions of the weather wise.

We breath easier, when we learn that the snow was three feet deep on a level at Old Fort and the mercury 18 below zero on the 1st of January.

The Rev. Mr. Wheeler, recently assigned to the pastorate of the Methodist Church of this place, has arrived with his family, and occupies the house lately occupied by Mr. Wesley Robson, dec'd.

Church goers were mostly deterred by the mud and slush from venturing out on Sunday and the Churches had a slim attendance.

Let the bill, restraining the carrying of concealed deadly weapons be pushed through the Legislature. Every day demonstrates the necessity and wisdom of such a law.

Cold.

On Thursday morning, the 4th, the mercury here fell to 4 below zero,—the lowest point it has reached since Jan 2nd 1880. There was another good period of skating, and the ice gatherers, regretful of the harvest in December, made haste to repair their fault. Every ice house is now filled with ice from three to five inches thick.

Homicide or Murder.

William Thompson, a well known citizen of this county was killed on Monday Jan. 1st by George Lloyd also of this county. From what we learn Thompson, with his wife, had gone to spend the day with Mr. Thomas Lloyd. After dinner, the male members of the family repaired to a still house, half a mile from the dwelling. There George Lloyd and Thompson engaged in a friendly tussle. Lloyd was worsted in these encounters, and became enraged at the taunts of the by standers. He challenged Thompson for a fight. The latter, having no occasion for bad feeling, declined, and and turned away, and as he walked off, Lloyd drew a pistol and fired, the ball passing through Thompson's heart, and killing him almost instantly.

Lloyd was taken in custody and bail application was made to a magistrate, but while the messenger was gone, the prisoner managed to escape, and is still at large.

Thompson was the son of William Thompson dec'd, of Rock Spring in this county and was about 32 years of age.

Free of Charge. Your Druggist will refund your money if Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not give you satisfaction and cure your cough.

Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, Sample Bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of this country, to those suffering from Coughs, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Lung Diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves, that this remedy would save them from those fatal Diseases. No person has ever this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical person going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist Dr. H. Hooker, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it, three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.

Dr. Wilson's wife has been confined for some time, we are glad to see he is able to be on the street.

Letter of Correspondence.

Raleigh Jan. 3rd 1877.

Dear Recorder:—In addition to the present week impress the occasion upon the mind and the memory in a way not easy to be forgotten. They tell not simply of the inauguration of a new Governor for the State of North Carolina. They tell more impressively and with more joyousness of the end of a long reign of political tyranny and corruption and the beginning of an era in which justice shall hold the evenly balanced scales, honesty display her white robed figure, economy extend her frugal hand; where law shall be administered in its purity, when partizan spirit shall be banished from the Executive Chamber, and when party feeling shall abandon the judicial bench; when at the North Carolina spirit pure, simple, upright, shall again animate our rulers.

There will be the results of the victories of the Democratic party, culminating in the magnificent triumph of Zebulon B. Vance, whose accession to the gubernatorial chair of the State is now the occasion of so much joy as the tangible and irrefragible fruit of the supreme effort of North Carolinians to free themselves from a detested yoke.

The feeling of the people of the State found expression in the large numbers present on the first day of January to witness the inauguration of Vance in the Capital of the State. In spite of a whole country buried under snow, obstructing travel to an extent rarely experienced here. There were thousands who left distant mountain homes, or found their way from the sea beaten shore, or gathered from our own red hills or from the sands of the low country. From all quarters of the State they came, not by the ten thousands, as they would have come, but by thousands until by far the largest crowd that ever witnessed an inauguration here filled the streets of Raleigh.

Vance would be more than human if he did not feel elation at the illustrious homage that attended every step of his progress to the Capitol. He is proud, but his pride will be only extended to do more than the people expect from him.

From Charlotte to Raleigh was one continued ovation. When he reached here, the booming of cannon and the yells of the enthusiastic multitude at the depot made no doubt of what was transpiring. His reception and his escort through the streets formed one of the most striking pictures in the history of his inauguration. A Military escort of three fine companies, two Military bands, a cavalcade of horsemen, a retinue of carriages, a wild crowd on the side walks, flags floating everywhere. Yells, huzzas, and frantic enthusiasm was demonstration enough that Vance was near the goal of his ambition, and the people near the height of their expectations.

It had been arranged that the inauguration should take place in the open air, and a capacious platform with a large central stand covered with canvass and draped with flags, was erected on the South end of the Capitol. But about 10 o'clock a blinding snow storm set in, and it was determined that the ceremonies of inauguration should take place in Tucker Hall. Necessary as this was, it was heard with great dissatisfaction by the multitude, who knew that not a tithe of them could get in the building and whose determination, superior to the fury of the elements led them to measure the endurance of others by their own standard. But no change could be made and it was Tucker Hall, and nowhere else.

A splendid Military procession consisting of seven Military companies, viz: The Raleigh Light Infantry, the Charlotte Hornet's Nest Rifles, the Rowan Rifles, the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Fayetteville La Fayette Light Infantry and the Newbern Elm City Rifles, together with five splendid bands of music, formed the procession of escort. This I did not see. The House being at work until the hour arrived for both Houses to be present at the ceremonial.

Tucker Hall was crowded as it never was before. At least twenty five hundred persons were present, and a surging crowd of double that number outside, struggling, yelling, almost fighting for admission. The galleries were almost filled with ladies, while the floor was literally packed with men. The stage was filled with privileged persons, seats being reserved for the Governor and State officers elect together with the retiring Governor and State officers, and the Supreme Court.

For an hour nearly, the audience waited with impatience for the approach of the important personages of the day, during which time the yells, the shouts, the cheering were deafening and gained such a foothold that it was never afterwards altogether subdued.

The inauguration itself was a simple ceremony. The reading of the oath in a firm clear voice, and a subscription to it, and Zebulon B. Vance was Governor of North Carolina! Such shouts went up as were never heard before. Vance then delivered his inaugural address. I have not room here to review it. It will be sufficient to say, that it was an able address, intensely North Carolinian in sentiment, abundantly loyal, if it did tell some homely truths to the National Administration genuinely patriotic, if it did look to the success of the Democratic party as the sole hope for the peace and prosperity of the country.

The Lieut. Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, John C. Scarborough, and the Attorney General, Thomas S. Kenan, were also sworn in. The other officers, being impeached officers, were not qualified until the Governor elect could pass upon the evidence

After the conclusion of the inaugural address there was a pretty incident in the presentation of a fine portrait of Gov. Vance to his wife as he had requested, one of the side boxes near the stage. The presentation was made pleasantly by Treasurer Worth and responded to gracefully by the Rev. Dr. Smith of Greensboro. The portrait is the work of a Philadelphia artist, and is the gift of certain Philadelphia and Virginia gentlemen and of North Carolinians living in that city and Baltimore.

The night was intended to crown the glories of the day with surpassing splendor. But the snow still continued to fall, the air was keen, the walking was despairingly bad, and much that was intended was left unattempted. Yet there was a brilliant spectacle presented. Tar barrels blazed along all the principal streets, every house was brilliantly illuminated from cellar to garret, lanterns and transparencies hung everywhere, torch lights flashed in every direction, rockets cleared their brilliant flight towards the darkened sky, Roman candles made their less audacious but more gaudy flight while sounds and noises of every conceivable character oppressed the ear with their intensity. The neighing of horses, the explosion of rockets the reports of musketry, and at intervals, the crashing peal of artillery drowning for the moment all other sounds, the shouts, the hurrahs, the loud laugh, or the buzz of joyous voices, all combined to present a picture of popular joy and enthusiasm never before witnessed in this State.

John Barleycorn had his share in the enthusiasm, but most of the excitement was the spontaneous outpouring of over-joyed hearts, and of most unbounded devotion to the man, the influence of whose personal character, and the recognition of whose abilities and services had broken up the fountains of popular feeling.

A brilliant ball was given on Tuesday night by the Pleasant Clubs of the city in honor of the new Governor, largely attended by beauty and fashion. Having other things to attend to not quite so fascinating I was not present.

The ground is still deeply covered with snow, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells keeps up the sentiment of gaiety and joyousness inaugurated on Monday.

A painful, and probably fatal accident occurred yesterday to George Wynne, the well known livery stable man. He was driving his omnibus out of the stable, and as he approached the brick arch of the entrance which is not a foot above the top of the vehicle some one called to him just at the moment he should have stooped to avoid the arch. His attention was diverted, and he was rangely and terribly crushed, being almost flattened. He is still alive, but if he survives, he will be another illustration of the endurance of the human frame.

The Governor has appointed McLean Tarboro clerk pro tem of the Capitol, and his daughter his private Secretary. These are the only appointments he has yet made, but his hours are made miserable by the pressure for his patronage. This is one of the necessary evils of his position.

C.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the bankers, merchants and other business men of New York City, in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest, and expressing a hope that all party considerations will be laid aside, and a pure unselfish patriotism control the action of Congress in the matter. In presenting the petition, he spoke of the character, and standing of those signing the petition, and said they were men long and honorably associated with great enterprises and industries might not be fair to add his approval of his sympathy with the appeal of the petitioners for their patriotic and lawful action. The observance of the constitution, obedience to law and maintenance of truth was not a party question or a party proceeding. Parties might contend, and should over measures and men, but when a measure has been adopted by the ballot box, there was one lawful duty, one lawful proceeding remaining, and that was to find the honest, true result, and declare it and abide by it—that was the duty of the House. It rested on the Senate, it rested on the House, it rested on the Nation, it rested on every citizen of the Republic. Party interests as well as patriotism and honor pointed in one direction, and taught one lesson. That lesson is, whoever stands on truth and right shall not fail, and that every attempt to falsehood and wrong shall be overthrown.

The petition was refered to the special committee of seven Senators, appointed to devise means for a proper count of the electoral votes.

Annual Message.

Governor Jarvis' Message.

The Governor's inauguration message concludes. A heated Presidential contest has not been followed as is customary by the acknowledged election of the candidate of one party and the ready submission of the defeated party to the result, but there is no present reason for forebodings. Partisan clamor will be hushed in the majestic presence of the law of the land when the time comes for it to manifest and assert itself. We cannot doubt that the tribunal upon which devolves the solemn duty of the case, composed of men chosen of the nation for wisdom and patriotism, will establish the right by clear proof of law and argument and that the general peace of a law abiding people will accept their decision.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The House passed a bill granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow and children of the Mexican, Florida and Black Hawk wars and

A STUDY IN TIME.

I have a great deal of money to raise by the middle of January. All my fall purchasers are then due. And I will want every cent you owe me. Those that have no money must bring something else to pay with. I hope this notice will bring you all in to see me without the necessity of my calling on each one personally. Some of you I have been carrying a long time, and I think it time you had made some arrangements. I had to warrant a few of my customers recently, and will have to put out a great many accounts if they are not looked after at once.

C. M. PARKS.

Dec. 20th 1876.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Mr. Turner, manager of the telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, refused to disclose the secrets of his office before the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections.

The sub-committee on the Pacific Railroad met to-day but adjourned until to-morrow when they will have another meeting preliminary to a meeting of the full committee set for January 30th.

The House Committee on the Electoral Vote had two meetings to-day. The matter collected was ordered to be printed. The meeting of the joint committee will not occur for several days.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—A card published and signed by about 150 Irish and business men reciting that the liberties and welfare of Louisiana depend upon the establishment and maintainance of lawfully elected government of which Nichols is executive head, and promising to pay 5 per centum of taxes for the ensuing year in advance to the support of the same, and advising all citizens throughout the State, to do the same.

Tallahassee, Fla; January 5.—The Assembly directs an investigation of the Agricultural College scrip, and requires the Secretary of State, Attorney General and Comptroller to furnish the result of the Presidential vote as shown by the returns on file, canvassed in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court.

Settle and Smith were in Raleigh last week, eyeing the places they didn't get.

ONE HELP FOR HARD TIMES.

To increase the product of one's labor or business, and then to make the best use of what is obtained, will certainly be helpful in these hard times, or in any others. The hints and suggestions of half a dozen intelligent, practical men and women, who devote themselves to studying and observation, on just this topic, must certainly be of great utility to every one. We shall, therefore, do our readers a favor by directing their attention to that most valuable practical journal, the *American Journalist*, which is just now entering upon its 38th year. It is packed full of useful information, that cannot fail to be very helpful to every family, and to every man whatever his calling, and whether residing in city, Village, Country. Each Volume gives from 600 to 700 fine original engravings, that are both pleasing and instructive—to Housekeepers and Children, to Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, indeed to all classes. Its House Plans and improvements with full particulars of cost, etc; with engravings, its fearless exposure of Humbugs and quackery, indeed its whole make up and its thoroughly reliable character, render it worthy of a place in every household, and we strongly advise every one to have it. An immense circulation enables the Publishers to supply it at the low cost of $1.60 a year, post-paid, or four copies for $5.00. Take our advice and send now for volume 38, to the Publishers, Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, New York City.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
GREELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE N. Y.
P. O. Box 76

OBITUARY.

Died, in this town, on the 30th of December, George W. Bruce. He was born in Hillsboro on the 16th of January 1800 and was therefore within a few days of being seventy seven years of age. Mr. Bruce has lived his whole of his long life never near the place of his birth drawing little upon public notice, but performing the duties of a citizen quietly and honorably. His father, Abner Benton Bruce was for many years Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange, to whom his son acted as assistant; and upon the death of the father, the son, by appointment of the Court, became his successor and was Clerk for a number of years. With this exception the life of Mr. Bruce was passed in privacy.

He had the good will of all who knew him and many friends lament that the

100 YEARS AGO.

THE GOOD OLD MAN

SANTA CLAUS

Has come.

His gifts for the Young and the Old. He treats all alike—is blind. COME AND SEE HIM.

CLAUD W BROWN.

Nov. 28th '76.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Par ridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, light, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Flapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of

Millenery Fancy Goods and Notions.

At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE.

Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses.

Be sure to call at

Nov. 1. MRS. TAYLOR'S.

THE
VIRGINIA PROTECTION
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL. $ 50,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.

J N WILKINSON, President.
RICHARD IRBY, Vice-President.
H H WILKERSON, Secretary.
J W LOCKWOOD, Auditor.
C W P BROCK, M D Medical Adviser.

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C W P Brock, Medical Adviser.
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October 9th '76 1y.

VICK'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million persons in America, and the result is, beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A priced Catalogue sent free to all who enclose the postage—2 cts. stamp.

V I C K'S
FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN

is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of illustrations, & Four Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price $1.25 in paper cover, bound in boards $2.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, each number illustrated, and containing an elegant colored frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1877 just issued. Address

JAMES VICK

NOW FOR BARGAINS IN DRY
Goods.
LOTS OF GOODS FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

LEVY BROTHERS

Now offer great inducements to purchasers of DRY GOODS who buy for CASH.

Extra quality Dark Colored Printed Cambrics at 10c. per yard worth 20c.

Ginghams in beautiful styles at 10c. per yard worth 20c.;

Striped and Plaid Dress Goods at 10c. and 12½c. worth 20c.;

Brocaded Dress Goods at 20c. 25c. and 35c. worth 25 35 and 45c.;

Black Alpacas at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and up to $1.25 per yard, all from 20 to 25 per cent below regular prices;

BLACK SILKS in all qualities; also, a large assortment of Colored and Fancy and Striped SILKS, all to be sold at much below regular prices, as our stock was purchased before the recent advance in prices;

Black and Colored Cashmeres in all qualities at low prices;

Double Width Colored Alpacas at 25c worth 35c

Dress Goods for Mourning at prices to suit everybody;

Bombazines, Tamise, Australian Crape, Henrietta Cloth, Cameron Cloth, &c.;

White and Colored Tarletan Muslins in all shades and at all prices;

Nain-sook, Cambrick, Jaconet, Swiss Mull, Checked and Striped Muslins;

Nottingham Curtain Laces at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c; and up to $1 per yard;

A full assortment of Nottingham Lace Curtains at astonishingly low prices;

Best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at $1.15 per yard;

Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at $1 per yard worth $1.25;

Ingrain Carpets at 35c. 40c. 45c. and up to 85c. per yard;

Hemp Carpets at 20 and 25c. per yard;

Double Width Cotton Druggets at 50c worth 75 cents per yard;

Stair Carpet at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. per yard;

Window Shades in great variety at all prices;

Also, Fixtures for window shades;

Stair-Rods, Cornices, Bands, Loops, Curtain Pins and Picture Nails;

Tapestry and Velvet Rugs in great variety from $2.50 to $15.

Tapestry and Velvet Mats at $1.25, and also a large assortment of Coco Mats;

Oil Cloth Rugs at 50, 75c. $1, $1.25 and $1.50;

Floor Oil Cloth in all widths and qualities, some two yards wide, at 75c. per yard;

Table Oil-cloth, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, in imitation of marble, and, rosewood mahogany, maple;

Also in fancy and solid colors;

Oil-cloth Table covers at 50c. worth 75c.

Wool Table-covers at $1 worth $1.50; also a large variety of higher cost goods;

Linen Crumb-cloths: 3 yards long by 2¼ wide, at $3 worth $5: 4 yards long by 3 yards wide at $4.75 worth $8;

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings retailed at wholesale prices, and in many instances for less;

Bed-Tick in all qualities from 8½ to 25c per yard;

Cheviot Shirtings in all qualities from 10 to 12½ per yard;

Woolen Yarns in all colors and qualities; also, a full assortment of Germantown Wool, Zephyr and Shetland Wool;

Unbleached Knitting-cotton at 30c per pound;

White Knitting-Cotton in balls at 65c per pound for all sizes;

Carpet-Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at $1.75 per bundle of five pounds;

Crape Veils and Crepe Collars from the lowest price to the best manufactured;

Ruffles at 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50c. a dozen; also a large variety of Ruffling by the yard;

Calico Wrappers at $1 worth $2;

Tycoon Linen Wrappers at $3.50 worth $5;

Carriage Blankets at $3.50 worth $5—the best bargain ever offered; also bargains in Horse Blankets.

White Bed-Blankets at $2, 2.50, 2.75, 3, 3.50, 4, and up to $20 a pair.

We offer the largest stock and cheapest Bed-Blankets ever offered. Look at the 10-4 RED-BLANKET at 5 dollars;

India Rubber Coats at 2.50 worth 4 dollars;

Celluloid Jewelry—the best manufactured—at reduced prices;

Shell Card Cases at 25c worth $1.50;

Jet Jewelry in great variety at prices to suit everybody;

Undergarments for ladies in great variety and at prices to suit all purses.

CLOAKS in great variety from 3.50 to $20.

Our stock is the largest ever brought to this city—we show eighty-three different styles;

FURS for women and children also Fur and Feather Trimmings;

A large variety of GOODS for the HOLLIDAYS; Dolls, Desks,
Books, Albums,
Music Binders;
Inkstands,
Work Baskets,
Picture and Motto Frames,
Rubber Balls and Toys,
Work Boxes.

NOTE-PAPER and Envelopes, in boxes the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in this city.

Hundreds of other articles to be added to the stock during the week.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
dec. 13 RICHMOND, VA.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,
MALE AND FEMALE.

J. LONG BROWER, }
G. SAM BRADSHAW, } *Principals.*

The fourth Session will begin Jan. 15th, and continue twenty weeks.

THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished Tutors who, with their experience and superior attainments, are thoroughly qualified for their respective department.

The Primary department will be under the care of Miss Ava Hall; the Music, under charge of Miss Florence Gunnaway.

Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while Mr. Sam Bradshaw will give his exclusive attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.

The School is under the discipline of strict rules which will be, in all cases, kindly exercised. Situated in a healthy and secluded community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.

For circular and further information apply to either Principal at CALDWELL,
Orange County
Nov. 1st '76. N. C.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. K. G.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 10. 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $8—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
" 3 " $15—6 " $25—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $65
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.

Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity first.

If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

Separate all weak or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe.—*Exchange.*

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

[American Agriculturist.]

In the southern latitudes plowing and tree-planting can still be done. At the North the chief work will be in preparing for winter. Look after the

FENCES AND GATES,

and see that these are close against stray cattle, which may destroy young trees, by breaking off limbs, or in many cases snapping off the whole tree, and thus completely ruin it.

YOUNG TREES

set this fall should have a mound of earth, a foot or more in hight, raised around the foot of the stem, to steady them during heavy winds and prevent their being thrown by frost. This is less trouble and better than stakes.

MICE AND RABBITS.

After snow storms, tramp the snow firmly around the trunks, to keep away mice. A strip of tarred paper, a foot or more wide, tied around the base, will prevent both rabbits and mice from gnawing. Blood sprinkled upon the trunks is the best to keep off rabbits on a large scale. Trap or shoot all rabbits found in the orchards or garden, as they destroy shrubs as well as trees.

Pruning may be done during spells of mild weather, provided the cuts are covered with a coat of paint, melted grafting-wax, or shellac varnish, to protect the surface from the weather.

CIONS.

Cut at any time when trees are not frozen and store in sawdust or sand in the cellar Have every variety labeled as soon as cut.

HEELED IN TREES.

There is no danger of loss if the earth is properly worked in around the roots and the air is excluded. If there is danger of water settling around the trees during the winter, make drains to carry it off. Clean away rubbish, so that no mice can find a harboring place among them.

Peach stones should be buried in a dry place, so as to have the full effects of the frost. Put plum and cherry stones in boxes with earth.

ROOT-GRAFTING

Store the stocks in earth in the cellar, and during cold and stormy days graft them, taking care to keep the varieties distinct.

CARE OF HARNESS.

In these times of poor leather, says the Country Gentleman, we should clean and oil the harness at least once a year to keep it in good condition, and to reduce the wear and tear as much as possible. Don't let the job out to a harness maker, but some of these stormy days when the harness is not in use, just take it into the workshop and commence operations. Take the harness all apart, and scrape off all the scurf, hairs and dirt, and wash the leather clean with soap and hot water. Then heat two or three quarts of neatsfoot-oil in a long shallow pan, and draw each piece of leather through it slowly, bending the leather backward and forward, rubbing the oil in with a cloth or sponges Hang near the fire to dry, and repeat the process until the leather is saturated with oil; mix a little lam black with clean tallow, and with a cloth rub it into the leather while warm, until the pores are filled and the surface becomes smooth and glossy.

It a harness is oiled in this way it is be-

ver gummy, and will therefore keep clean a long time. Sometimes linseed oil or adulterated oils are used, but they dry on the leather and make it gummy dirt and hairs stick to it, and the harness gets so filthy as to soil everything it touched. After the harness has had a good oiling, an occasional rubbing with tallow and lamblack will keep the leather tough and pliable, and prevent it from cracking.—*Ex.*

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

$2500 A YEAR, Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificent Family BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. Sample FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $60 a month and travelling expenses paid. Gem Mfg. Co., St Louis, Mo.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY —HAS— FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands Bottom Lands and Uplands, on Terms to suit the Purchaser. SIX per cent interest on deferred payments. TEN per cent discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets, apply to W. D SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

200,000 IN GOLD,

AND OTHER VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

Given to those who WORK FOR THE TIMES.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES, published for 33 years, has a national character and influence with patrons of every State and Territory in the Union, and of all shades of politics.

Every patron of the TIMES is presented, free of charge, with an Illustrated Year book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper.

A Sure-Shot, Long-Range Revolver WITH SEVEN CHAMBERS.

Specially adapted for the pocket; load without removing the cylinder, which revolves automatically when the hammer is raised. It is made of the best English steel, nickle silver-plated, and has a long, accurate range. The retail price of this Revolver is $5; but the publishers of the WEEKLY TIMES, by special arrangement with the manufacturers, are enabled to send it postpaid by mail, to all who subscribe for the Weekly TIMES, at a trifle over the wholesale price, namely, $1, which will pay for both the Revolver and TIMES. Or, any one who will make up a club of 15 subscribers for the Times, at $1.50 each, shall receive a Revolver for his services.

A sample copy of the Times, with our Illustrated List of Premiums, and other documents, will be sent free on application to

CINCINNATI TIMES CO. 62 West Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

A FORTUNE FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. First Dollar Quarterly Drawing, at New Orleans, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. The season of 1877 opens with the following schemes:

CAPITAL PRIZE $15,000,
1 prize $10,000 1 prize 5,000.
1898 prizes, Amounting to $66,525.
100,000 TICKETS AT ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Write for Circulars or send orders to Chas. T. Howard, New Orleans, La. Or to M. I Fogarty, 157 Main St. Norfolk, Va

Regular Quarterly Drawing on February 4th, 1877. Tickets $10 each. Capital Prize $50,000.

READY FOR AGENTS—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A Graphic pen picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely Illustrated, The roughly Popular, and very Cheap. Is selling immensely. 5,000 AGENTS Wanted. Send for full particulars. This is the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROTHERS, Pubs. 735 Sansom St. Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION Be not deceived by Premature books assuming to be 'official,' and telling what will happen in August and September.

J. & P. COATS

Have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended by the Judges for

Superior Strength —AND— Excellent Quality —OF— SPOOL COTTON.

[S AL] A T GOSHORN, Dir't.-Gen. J R HAWLEY, Pres.

Alex R Boteler, Sec. pro tem.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability, to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all 'the news;' and their purpose is to make The Observer now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that 'the old Observer' won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The Observer, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Observer, one year,	$8 00
Daily Observer, six months	4 00
Weekly Observer, one year	2 00
Weekly Observer, six months	1 00

All communications should be addressed, until further notice, to

W. L SAUNDERS, Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. M. C. Cameron, Dentist.

OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally. May 3. 1y.

GEORGE PACE & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS, 63 North Howard St. BALTIMORE, MD

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Would call special attention to their extensive Stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in this city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to $20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money. Feb. 23 1y.

CHEAP, COMPREHENSIVE, RELIABLE.

THE CAPE FEAR,

A DAILY Democratic Newspaper, is published in Wilmington, N. C. Price $5,00 a year, or 10 cents a week. Send for it. It gives all the Local, State, Telegraphic and General News, in an attractive form. Its Commercial Reports are elaborate and accurate. An original story, by some practical writer, appears nearly every day. Address

CICERO W. HARRIS, or The Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and NEVER cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain Tar, be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS,

our red oxide is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box		$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing as 3 cent per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.

3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½c. per square foot,

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 8c. per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 a gallon

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C O D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Local Agents Wanted. Sample orders solicited

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY, 102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dr. O. Hooker, Local Agent Hillsboro.

John Armstrong.

No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N C.

BOOK BINDER AND Blank Book Manufacturer.

NEWSPAPERS, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the very best Style and at Lowest Prices. jan 7 1y.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. F. A. WILEY, Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank OF RALEIGH. N. C.

Authorized Capital, $500.000.

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Government and other Securities. Nov. 14. 6m.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

COR. MAIN AND CHURCH STS., NORFOLK, VA.

HOLT & BRO., Prop's.

Board, per day. $2.50.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, Hillsboro, N. C. JAMES A. GRAHAM, Graham, N. C.

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—o—

Condensed Time Table. in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	4.35	A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.23	"
" Greensboro	9.55	"
" Danville	12.29	P. M.
" Dundee,	12.46	"
" Burkeville,	5.09	"
Ar. at Richmond,	7.43	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond,	7.30	A. M.
" Burkville	10.46	"
" Dundee,	2.56	P. M,
" Danville	3.59	"
" Greensboro	5.40	"
" Salisbury,	8.15	"
" Air-Line Jct.	10.23	"
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37	"

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10,05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11,21 P M	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2,10p m	Ar. 12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	6.15 "	L've 10,10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	9.40 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9,35 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 12.24 p. m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 10,15 p m connects with Northern bound Trains at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east.

Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

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Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Gen'l. Pas. Agent, Richmond, Va.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

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1 Capital Prize		20 000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
10 Prizes at	$1,000	10,000
25 Prizes at	500	12,500
100 Prizes at	300	30,000
200 Prizes at	100	40,000
500 Prizes at	100	50,000
2,000 Prizes at	20	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
2,865 Prizes, amounting to		$568,900

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